

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 8517. A bill to provide that the Department of Defense shall enter into contracts for air transportation with air carriers as defined by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 8518. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 by adding thereto provisions relating to civil aviation medical research, human requirements in aircraft design and conditions of operations, and the medical causes of accidents in air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 8519. A bill to save and preserve, for the public use and benefit, certain portions of shoreline areas of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON (by request):

H.R. 8520. A bill to establish a joint board and to permit the filing of through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska, Hawaii, and the other States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8521. A bill to establish a joint board and to require mandatory through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska, Hawaii, and the other States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 8522. A bill to amend the act of July 17, 1952; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNN:

H.R. 8523. A bill to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FULTON:

H.R. 8524. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 8525. A bill to provide a health benefits program for Government employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming:

H.R. 8526. A bill to amend section 3 of the act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, relating to the trust funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. WEIS:

H.R. 8527. A bill to exempt certain pension and other trusts established in the District of Columbia from the laws of the District of Columbia relating to perpetuities, restraints on alienation, and accumulation of income; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOW:

H. Con. Res. 370. Concurrent resolution that it is the sense of Congress that a sound dollar is the basis for future growth and security of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. Con. Res. 371. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress against admission of the Communist regime in China as the representative of China in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. Con. Res. 372. Concurrent resolution that it is the sense of Congress that a sound dollar is the basis for future growth and security of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SILER:

H. Res. 336. Resolution authorizing certain Members of the House of Representatives to use funds available to them under House Resolution 314 of the 86th Congress for the purpose of aiding certain needy school children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARENDS:

H.R. 8528. A bill to authorize the President to reappoint Elwood R. Quesada, formerly lieutenant general, U.S. Air Force, retired, to the grade of major general and retire him in the grade of lieutenant general, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H.R. 8529. A bill for the relief of Aida Rabaya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H.R. 8530. A bill granting the Distinguished Service Cross to Raymond P. Finnegan, to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 8531. A bill for the relief of Anna Rosati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VINSON:

H.R. 8532. A bill to authorize the President to reappoint Elwood R. Quesada, formerly lieutenant general, U.S. Air Force, retired, to the grade of major general and to retire him in the grade of lieutenant general, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALTER (by request):

H.R. 8533. A bill for the relief of Celerina Lazalita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Observance of Swiss Independence Day by the Swiss Rifle Club, Altoona, Pa., August 2, 1959

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, among the many observances in the United States of the 668th anniversary of Swiss Independence Day none was more colorful and interesting than the program conducted by the Swiss Rifle Club, Altoona, Pa., August 2, 1959.

It was my privilege to deliver the principal address to the several hundred American citizens of Swiss descent who were present for the enjoyable occasion.

My address follows:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, 20TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE CELEBRATION OF SWISS INDEPENDENCE DAY BY THE SWISS RIFLE CLUB, ALTOONA, PA., AUGUST 2, 1959

For 668 years, August 1 has been a great day for the Swiss.

Today, we celebrate Swiss Independence Day—the anniversary of the founding of the

Swiss Everlasting League for Common Defense.

On August 1, 1291, the first milestone was passed in the evolution of the modern federation of Swiss cantons.

Today in the United States, several hundred thousand Americans of Swiss origin rightfully look with pride on the achievements of their forebearers almost 700 years ago.

Throughout the United States, Americans of Swiss descent have formed over 300 organizations.

Thus a widespread celebration of this great holiday throughout the United States is assured.

These organizations—such as the Swiss Rifle Club of Altoona—make invaluable contributions to the civic, cultural, social, and recreational life of their communities.

They are a splendid example of the unique capacity of the Swiss to "live the good life," in harmony with one another and with their neighbors.

On August 1, 1291, the Everlasting League was formed as a measure of self-defense against all who might attack them.

This league was the foundation of the modern Swiss Federation.

From the very beginning, the Swiss Confederates showed a willingness to fight for independence from foreign domination.

In 1313, a valiant band of Swiss Confederates completely defeated a brilliant Austrian army on the precarious slopes of Morgarten.

Two years later, representatives of the victorious Swiss Highlanders met at Lake Lu-

cerne to reaffirm the everlasting league and to strengthen the unity of the confederation.

The league won great renown for its victory at Morgarten over the Hapsburg oppressors.

As years passed, other members were admitted to the original alliance of the three cantons.

First came Lucerne.

The ancient town of Zurich followed, after receiving aid from the four confederated cantons against the threat of an attack from Austria.

Glarus and Zug were admitted in 1352, and the next year, the famous town of Berne entered the confederation.

Thus by the end of the 14th century, the threats of invasion and foreign rule and the glories of Morgarten had impelled eight Swiss communities to join hands in collective self-defense.

While preserving their territorial integrity and independence by joint action for common defense, the Swiss confederation continued to expand.

By 1815 the confederation of Swiss States had grown into an organization of 22 cantons.

1848, when the cantons united into a federal state, was a memorable year in Swiss history.

The Constitution of 1848 added strength to the union by increasing the authority of the central government over national defense, foreign relations, internal security, customs, the postal service, and the promotion of the common welfare.

A national government with a cabinet, a federal supreme court, and a legislature was established.

Each canton retained its own legislature, executive, and judiciary for local affairs.

Thus from the formation of the Everlasting League on August 1, 1291—which we are celebrating today—the Swiss people have developed into one of the world's most stable and successful governments.

America promised broader opportunities than many of the most ambitious, adventurous, and gifted sons and daughters of Switzerland could find in the crowded, narrow valleys of their Alpine homeland.

Consequently, for nearly 350 years, a small but steady stream of immigrants from Switzerland has contributed immeasurably to the development of our own Republic.

As early as the 17th century, Swiss settlers immigrated to Colonial America.

Many of these early Swiss colonists came from communities where they were not permitted to practice their religious convictions. The Swiss Mennonites were among these victims of religious persecution.

Large numbers of Mennonites made the decision to join in the movement that resulted in the settlement in Lancaster County.

During the 18th century, religious persecution abroad and more promising economic opportunities in the New World motivated about 25,000 Swiss people to begin a new life in the American colonies.

The Swiss settlers were warmly welcomed by the New World.

From the beginning of colonization in North America, Swiss were eagerly sought as settlers because of their mountain-bred hardihood and their rare combination of agricultural and industrial skills.

For example, Swiss craftsmen were imported to provide technical assistance to the colonists in the art of woodworking and silk production, and Swiss families were brought to America because of their expert ability in raising grapes and producing wine.

The Swiss colonists, inspired by their 500-year tradition of liberty and self-government in Switzerland, made an important contribution to the movement for American independence.

Freedom-loving colonists of Swiss origin were among the earliest and strongest supporters of the Revolutionary War.

The Reverend John Zubly of Georgia was a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Judge Emanuel Zimmerman of Pennsylvania and Henry Wisner of New York rallied support for the Revolution by their valuable service on the committees of safety in their respective States.

Wisner was one of the most farsighted leaders of the Revolution.

When the British embargoed the importation of ammunition into the colonies in 1774, Wisner—anticipating the inevitable outbreak of active warfare—boldly established a gunpowder mill in his home in New York State.

Elected to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, Wisner worked unceasingly for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

After the outbreak of the Revolution, Wisner built two more ammunition plants, and then, as a colonel in George Washington's army, he helped plan the defense of West Point and the Hudson Highlands.

Throughout the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was supplied with shot and cannonballs from the iron works of John Jacob Faesch, a Swiss immigrant and a friend of Washington.

A Swiss gunsmith, Martin Meylin, erected the first boring mill in America—near Lancaster, Pa.—and trained other craftsmen in the making of rifles.

Meylin's long-ranged rifles were so effective against the Redcoats that the British Parliament hastily investigated what it called "these strange arms used with such deadly certainty by American regiments."

Many Swiss-Americans laid down their plows and tools of trade, picked up their

rifles, and marched off to war in answer to the Continental Congress's call for volunteers in 1776.

Pennsylvania was asked to contribute six companies of sharpshooters, but so many volunteers stepped forward—especially from the frontier counties where hardy Swiss settlers were concentrated—that an entire battalion was formed.

In addition, many Swiss settlers fought in all the German-speaking units from Pennsylvania.

In addition, a Swiss fur trader, Charles Gratiot, sacrificed his personal fortune to provide supplies for the starving forces of George Rogers Clark during the perilous campaigns in the Northwest Territory.

These and other Swiss patriots of the American Revolution—like Emanuel Carpenter and George Zillcoffer—wrote their distinguished records into the glorious pages of U.S. history.

Swiss-Americans have been active in politics, too.

One of the United States' greatest political leaders was Albert Gallatin, who left his classes in Geneva to enlist as a volunteer under Lafayette.

After the war, Gallatin became a teacher at Harvard and then moved to the Pennsylvania frontier where he surveyed land, built a gun factory and a glass works, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Soon Gallatin was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature and then to Congress.

In Washington, he distinguished himself as a dynamic political leader.

For 13 years, he served as Secretary of the Treasury.

During this term, the public debt was cut in half and the internal revenue taxes were abolished.

Later, Gallatin was one of the negotiators of the treaty which terminated the War of 1812.

Afterward he served 8 years as our Minister, first, to Great Britain and, then, to France.

This durable Swiss-American lived to the ripe old age of 88.

After his retirement from active politics at age 66, Gallatin became one of the leading American historical scholars of his time.

Following in Gallatin's footsteps, many other Americans of Swiss origin have achieved fame in public life.

Swiss-Americans have served as Attorney General, Senators, U.S. Representatives, State Governor, Supreme Court Justice, and in many other important capacities.

Former President Herbert Hoover traces his ancestry back to Swiss descendants who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738.

Furthermore, a large number of Swiss-Americans have risen to high posts in our Armed Forces, including Adm. Edward Eberle, the World War I Chief of Naval Operations, who exploded the old joke about "Swiss admirals."

Both Gen. Robert Eichelberger, former Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, are descended from early Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania.

The resourceful Swiss farmers have made amazing accomplishments in tilling the soil of America.

In Switzerland, farmers were able to prosper on the sharply sloping and rocky fields only because of their ingenuity in developing new crops, better cattle feed, and improved methods of fertilization.

Therefore, when they came to America, the Swiss brought along with them not only their rugged tenacity and their love for the earth, but also their openminded willingness to experiment.

In South Carolina, for example, Swiss farmers converted the coastal swampland into flourishing and productive fields of rice.

In the Napa Valley of California, Swiss vine dressers made a highly successful experiment in grafting the choicest varieties of European grapes onto native American root stocks and thus succeeded in establishing large vineyards for the production of wines.

For over 100 years, Swiss families, such as the Deimonicos, have propagated the cult of fine cooking all over America.

Americans of Swiss ancestry have played major roles in the development of the chemical, textile, electrical, and automotive industries in the United States.

Many of our leading scientists, engineers, and doctors of medicine were born or educated in one of the several great universities in Switzerland.

Among the first Swiss settlers in Pennsylvania were a few skilled clock and watchmakers.

Many other practitioners of the trade followed these initial craftsmen.

Today, scattered all over America, the descendants of these superb technicians occupy major positions wherever fine watches or other precision instruments are manufactured.

How can one explain the vast current of contributions that have been made to the edification of America by so small a stream of immigration as that which has flowed from Switzerland?

Undoubtedly, individual talents and a high level of education were important.

Of far greater significance is the fact that the Swiss in the United States have come from a country where for many centuries the members of four language groups and several religious faiths have lived together in peace, harmony, and brotherhood.

In America, they encountered no problem of assimilation which they had not already met and overcome in their homeland.

Thus, to become Americans, the Swiss had merely to be themselves.

## Swiss National Holiday

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, August 1 is the anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation and is one of the oldest national holidays in all Europe. The Swiss people, keenly aware of their distinct individuality and possessing a robust character, have maintained their freedom because they proved always ready to defend their liberties against all comers. They have taken up arms innumerable times in defense of their freedom in the course of many centuries.

The Swiss people built their cherished republic in the hard way. Of course there is no easy road to national independence, but the stouthearted people of that mountainous country high up in Europe attained theirs very gradually in slow stages. Beginning with the Defensive League formed on August 1, 1291, their persistent efforts led to practical independence in 1499, and finally culminated in complete independence from the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

Since those distant days the Swiss people have stoutly maintained their independence and their freedom of action



against all foes. This little country of just over 15,000 square miles, with a population a little over 5 million, has earned the respect and admiration of all countries, great and small, powerful and weak. No conqueror or dictator has dared to violate Swiss neutrality, which the people cherish as their most priceless possession next to their independence. As a matter of fact the Swiss feel, with considerable justification, that their very independence is in a way conditioned on their centuries-old neutrality.

Today Switzerland with its democratic government, its efficient democratic institutions, its highly developed technology, and its sound finance and stable currency, has become a living model for efficient democracy. Through their industry, ingenuity, education, and utilization of their natural gifts, the well-meaning, humane, impartial, and highly public-spirited Swiss people have made a valuable contribution to the whole world. By working together, irrespective of their French, German, and Italian origin, they have proved to the world that for the good of all concerned it is better to subdue linguistic and racial feelings and develop a higher and better type of patriotism. In this spirit they have fought their adversaries, have won their independence, and have proved always ready to fight for its preservation.

On this anniversary of their national holiday, I wish them continued prosperity and a happy and peaceful future.

### New Hospital: Community Cooperation at Its Best

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN H. DENT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 4, 1959*

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, Sunday afternoon, July 19, my home town, Jeannette, Pa., celebrated the answer to many years of planning, working, and sacrificing.

It was on this date that the Jeannette District Memorial Hospital was dedicated.

As the speaker for this occasion, I was prepared to join many leaders in religious, medical, political, business, and labor fields in giving credit where due and to impress upon my peoples the need for continued effort if the hospital was to be a success.

A short chronological history of this project shows the will of the people cooperating and achieving at its best.

#### HISTORY

In 1947, the movement for a hospital in Jeannette was started by Mr. Joseph Cononico, of Jeannette. He assembled a group of interested citizens of Jeannette and the surrounding area to initially start Operation Hospital. During 1948 and 1949, hopes and plans for the new hospital were conceived. When the city

of Jeannette donated a 6½-acre site in Paruco Park, concrete plans for the hospital were formulated, and a drive for funds began. You demonstrated your desire for a new hospital by pledging \$435,000. Based upon the success of this first drive, the structure of the originally planned 70-bed hospital was erected, the main exterior work was completed, staircases were built in, and provisions were made for the installation of elevators.

In 1952, another drive for funds was conducted in order that the existing structure might be completed, and the drive resulted in additional pledges of \$60,000. This additional amount was inadequate to complete the structure as a result construction remained almost at a standstill until 1955 due to lack of funds.

In 1955, interest was renewed, and plans were drawn up for the addition of an east wing to the existing structure which would increase bed capacity to at least 100. This addition was considered necessary due to the increased demands for hospital services in our growing area. But before going any further with construction, two great problems had to be solved. First, how could the community procure and retain the administrative staff necessary to maintain the high level of efficiency we desired for our hospital? Secondly, where were the necessary funds going to come from?

The Sisters of Charity came forth with the answer to the first problem, by agreeing to provide the administrative staff for operation. They would assume supervision, and the maintenance of the highest standards of efficiency would be definitely assured.

After provision was made for an administrative operating staff, the solution to the second problem was begun by conducting a third drive for funds in 1955, during which time pledges amounting to \$535,000 were obtained. The Greensburg Diocese also volunteered a gift of \$300,000 making a combined total of \$835,000. The association was aware that these funds were not sufficient to complete the job. Accordingly, through the untiring efforts of several members, they were successful in obtaining Federal funds to supplement the funds from the third drive. After bids were received, the association realized that increased construction costs required greater funds. It was at this point that with the aid of Hill-Burton Federal funds, the Greensburg Diocese volunteered additional financial assistance amounting to \$250,000.

These combined efforts have not been in vain, because our hopes and dreams of a new hospital have finally materialized. The total cost of the completed project is over \$2 million. Your hospital is a modern and up-to-date facility consisting of 100 beds and 28 bassinets. It is understandable that the demands of industrial and personal requirements in our fast-growing area will call for the many services which our Jeannette Hospital offers.

We can all be proud of our new hospital. Its completion has only been made possible by the cooperation, sacrifice,

and many hours of hard work by many devoted Jeannette and area citizens. It is to these citizens we wish to express our heartfelt thanks for a job well done.

Now that we have its doors open in the name of Christian charity, this beautiful and practical structure has already given the community a much needed lift in community pride and feeling of security.

One cannot stress too much the work of the auxiliary made up of generous-hearted, inspired women from the surrounding communities as well as the city itself. It was their example and determination through the dark days of dampened ardor and financial worries that—along with the bulldog tenacious courage of a few men—kept the project alive.

As a citizen of this community I cannot help but feel the pride that comes from living in a community where things can and are done by public-spirited cooperation.

We know our problems are not over and that the Sisters of Charity will need the continued unselfish help of all of us. This hospital is part of our town to be cared for, nurtured, protected, and serviced.

If we do this as a community, the good Sisters of Charity in turn will give us the care and protection our hospital is capable of producing.

Let us then rededicate ourselves to our original purpose "to build and maintain a hospital for the care and betterment of our community and its peoples."

### Secretary Benson's Reply to Letter From Howard Hill, of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRED SCHWENGEL**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 4, 1959*

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on July 28, I caused to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the text of a letter which Howard Hill, of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Benson, expressing his views with respect to the current farm program and what could be done to improve it.

This letter appears in the July 28 RECORD. It outlines several areas where the program could be modified to bring about a more realistic approach to the farm problem in the light of today's national economy. It is worthy of attention.

Equally worthy of attention is the reply which Secretary Benson sent to Mr. Hill. Because I feel that the extension of Mr. Hill's letter in the RECORD justifies a similar courtesy to Secretary Benson, I have asked for, and have been granted, permission to publish it as I see fit. Accordingly, under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that Mr. Benson's reply to Mr. Hill appear in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1959.

Mr. E. HOWARD HILL,  
President, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation,  
Farm Bureau Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR MR. HILL: May I express my sincere appreciation to you for taking the time to write me regarding the problems of agriculture. The views of a farm leader such as you, who understands the problems of agriculture and its relation to other segments of this Nation are most welcome.

In speeches, in testimony before congressional committees, and in press conferences I have tried in every way possible to point out many of the very same points which you feel should be called to the attention of the public. In some instances the publicity media have misused the implications of the facts we have been trying to present to the American people.

I believe that there are certain fundamental factors which all citizens should recognize:

(1) Farmers have done a magnificent job—outstripping industry in productivity.

(2) The American standard of living would have been at a much lower level in the absence of the high production levels generated by farmer efficiency.

(3) This increase in efficiency has enabled the rest of our society to eat better at lower costs.

(4) The farmers relative position in our society has been definitely injured by the impact of inflation. Both the cost-price squeeze and the increase in marketing margins are real and disturb me greatly. We cannot play fast and loose with the Federal budget without ultimately impairing the position of agriculture. We cannot have soft wage settlements and undue price rises without impairing the position of agriculture. Those who have posed as friends of agriculture while at the same time recommending policies which result in more creeping inflation are the enemies to agriculture. Those who say "a little inflation is inevitable, relax and enjoy it" are doing a tremendous disservice to our farm people.

Your letter makes several suggestions. I have examined these suggestions carefully. In reply, I should like to make the following comments.

The conservation reserve program has proved to be an effective attack on the source of the surplus problem. Under this program substantial amounts of farmland have been shifted out of production for periods of 3 to 10 years or more. This had led in many instances to a permanent shift of such land to uses for which it is better adapted. It achieves this adjustment without subjecting our farm people to further regimentation and without the necessity of the Government having to take ownership of the farmland.

Experience under the conservation reserve program has shown that in many instances the program has resulted in speeding up some trends generally recognized as being desirable. This includes such trends as reforestation over wide areas of deteriorated lands, particularly in the Southeast, and expansion of allied industries. Another example is the nearly 5 million acres of Great Plains land that have been included in the conservation reserve program. Nearly all of that acreage has been planted to grass, to the longtime benefit of the Great Plains area.

Up to this time 23 million cropland acres have been signed up in the conservation reserve. Much, if not most, of this land is of average or better productivity and has been retired at least temporarily from adding to our surplus problems and at lower cost than disposing of surpluses.

We have recommended that the conservation reserve authority should be extended.

But there is no point in pushing disposal programs and the conservation reserve on the one hand unless we tie it all in with realistic price support action on the other.

With respect to the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities, we have taken many steps to increase the effectiveness of utilization of our surpluses. As you know, we are moving forward steadily to implement the President's food for peace program.

In an effort to improve the position of agriculture we have recommended the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, Public Law 480. We feel that this program has been of great assistance in keeping agricultural exports at a high level. We have recommended an extension and will continue to do so as long as it is necessary.

We have held meetings with the principal wheat exporting countries to review operations under existing programs and to explore additional methods whereby agricultural abundance can be used constructively in the free world.

Expansion of exports of U.S. farm products is difficult. Although it may be uneconomic, many countries try to be as self-sufficient as possible in agriculture. To achieve protection they impose substantial import duties and other barriers to increased trade in farm commodities.

We have had some problems with respect to our efforts to increase exports under special Government programs. Most countries, even those lesser developed, take into account their own production while seeking assistance under concessional Government programs. On a total basis, for example, world production of wheat, rice and feed grains in 1958 reached an alltime high. Wheat production in 1958 is estimated at nearly 9 billion bushels, 12 percent above the 1956 record crop and 25 percent above the 5-year average for 1950-54. Obviously there is a relationship between world production of food and feed crops and the quantities of these commodities which we might program under title I and other programs.

Our best opportunities to increase food and fiber consumption and to export food for economic development purposes are in the less-developed countries. These countries, however, often have limited port, transportation, and storage facilities which place a physical restriction on their capacity to import commodities. I have not intended to belabor the problems encountered in maximizing U.S. agricultural exports. But in seeking ways to use our surpluses we must be realistic. We must recognize some of the limitations involved. However, we shall continue to do everything sound and feasible to maximize our exports.

In addition we have in operation a very substantial food donation program, both at home and abroad.

Over the past 7 years we have moved a total of 12 billion pounds of food out of CCC warehouses and onto the plates of schoolchildren and the needy, at home and abroad. In just this past year, over 14 million of our schoolchildren used this food. Almost one and a half million in the Nation's charitable institutions and millions of needy individuals in families have benefited from our donation programs.

We are reaching the areas of greatest need. Of 74 major labor market areas classified as "areas of substantial labor surplus" in March of this year, our donation program was operating in 72. The commodity donation program also reached a large number of distressed rural areas not officially designated as labor surplus areas. In many counties we have, month in and month out, been supplying food to better than 25 percent of the total population resident in those counties.

In a few counties of severe economic distress, we have been supplying food to more than 40 percent of the county population.

I want to emphasize that participation in the domestic donation program is entirely at the option of State and local officials.

After requirements of domestic recipients have been met, the Department has exerted every effort to move available surplus foods to the needy abroad. In the past fiscal year, an estimated 60 million people in 85 countries benefited from these surplus foods.

This has been a striking record of achievement, at home and abroad. But, we are asked, why don't you do more? I would like to make the answer crystal clear.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is not a supermarket bulging with a fabulous variety of foods. I have seen articles and speeches citing the fruits and vegetables, the meats and fresh eggs we presumably have on hand. You know and I know that we have none of these items in our inventory.

Better than 85 percent of our inventory consists of the so-called basics, corn, cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco. We are processing and distributing corn, wheat, and rice—every pound that any accredited agency anywhere in the United States says it can use for needy people without waste.

We are similarly distributing dry milk. Likewise, we have distributed butter and cheese until it became necessary to reserve remaining supplies for schools and charitable institutions. And, when it became apparent that eggs faced extreme marketing difficulties, we used section 32 funds to process eggs and distribute them in dried form.

We believe we are doing everything feasible in the field of utilization of available surplus foods in the most constructive manner possible to help those in greatest needs.

We agree with you that utilization research to find industrial uses for farm products should be expanded. There have been many recommendations for crash programs which in some cases involve setting up a new agency. This would mean competing for available scientists who it is generally recognized are in relatively short supply.

During the past 6 years the budget for agricultural research has more than doubled. This is concrete evidence of our interest, and that of the Congress, in an adequate, balanced, sound research program. It is rather significant that last year our appropriation was cut below our request for utilization research. You may rest assured that such a program will have our continuing and vigorous attention with emphasis on utilization and market expansion.

With respect to the study requested regarding the European Common Market I have asked the Foreign Agricultural Service to analyze the implications.

With respect to the elimination of labor exemptions from antitrust legislation you of course recognize that this matter has been considered at some length by the Congress. You recognize it is technically outside the immediate area of the Secretary of Agriculture. I shall be glad to pass this question on to the Secretary of Labor.

In my recent testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture, I made the following statements:

"My admiration for the job farmers are doing is exceeded only by my sympathy for their problems. The cost-price squeeze and the spread in marketing margins are two economic factors in agriculture that disturb me greatly, as they do all farmers. We are trying to hold the line on inflation. Through increasing emphasis on marketing research we are constantly striving to reduce the gap between what farmers receive for their goods and what these goods sell for.

"These two fundamental problems, plus the more spectacular dilemma of the vast



surplus in a few crops, are certainly not the fault of our farmers.

"They are not to blame. I make this point because as this dilemma worsens, there is a growing public tendency to point the finger of blame at the farmer. This is unfair. Farmers are not responsible for the high costs of Government involvement in agriculture.

"These excessive costs are directly traceable to war-bred legislation continued too long in peacetime. The farmer's response to mandatory price supports at production-stimulating levels was what any reasonable person might expect. Naturally, not all the outlay of public moneys resulting from this overproduction finds its way back to farmers' pockets, as some mistakenly believe. Costs of storage, interest, and handling alone are now about a billion dollars a year."

This statement regarding the unjust criticism of farmers I am sure coincides with yours. I will do everything within my power to give publicity to these heartfelt senti-

ments. You are to be commended for your efforts on behalf of clarifying public misunderstanding of farmers.

Sincerely yours,

EZRA TAFT BENSON,  
Secretary.

### Opinion Poll Results

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I am reporting herewith the percentage results of my latest poll of public thinking in the

29th Pennsylvania Congressional District on 12 major national issues. I sincerely hope my colleagues in the Congress find them interesting and informative.

As background, I might point out that I have been taking these polls since first coming to Congress in 1939. They are in the form of a printed questionnaire, requiring simple "yes" or "no" answers, and they are mailed to the voters of my district, regardless of political party. The district is almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

The returns to this questionnaire were exceptionally good, and the total response virtually constitutes a referendum of the district.

The questions and the percentage replies follow without editorial comment.

	Yes	No
	Percent	Percent
1. Do you believe that the Federal Government should promptly start a program designed to orderly terminate farm price supports?	94	6
2. Do you think that the Congress should pass an annual appropriation of at least \$1,000,000,000 for national debt retirement prior to the passage of any other appropriation bill?	85	15
3. Do you agree that if State and local officials enforced existing laws against criminal activities in labor unions that Federal laws in this field would be unnecessary?	38	62
4. Is it your impression that from a military point of view we are stronger than Russia?	51	49
5. Are you more in favor of building the Kinzua Dam than any other plan you know of for controlling the floodwaters of the upper Allegheny River?	67	33
6. Would you vote to reelect President Eisenhower if it were legally possible for him to run again?	63	37
7. Do you favor Federal funds for urban renewal projects?	30	70
8. Would you vote for Federal financial aid to public schools not limited to building construction?	33	67
9. Granting that so many dollars will be voted for foreign aid, would you favor increasing aid to Latin America and decreasing aid to western and southern Europe?	63	37
10. Do you believe that Government is more to blame for inflation than business and labor?	52	48
11. If current wage negotiations in the steel industry indicate a price increase for steel, would you favor the imposition by law of price and wage ceilings for steel and affected metal products?	50	41
12. This, the 86th Congress, has been labeled a "Can Do Congress" by some and a "Won't Do Congress" by others. Would you agree that it is a "Do Little Congress"?	71	29

### Support Grows for White Fleet

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, on July 21 the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] and I introduced in the House, and Senators HUBERT HUMPHREY and GEORGE AIKEN introduced in the Senate, concurrent resolutions calling for the establishment of a Great White Fleet of mercy ships to carry American surplus foods, medical aid, and supplies to disaster and distress areas throughout the world.

This bright new concept for peace, the idea of an Oklahoma naval officer, Comdr. Frank A. Manson, of Tahlequah, has inspired a tremendous outpouring of commendation, good will, and support from the American people across the length and breadth of the land. As you know, the July 27 issue of Life magazine, with a striking cover picture and its lead story and editorial column, threw its full support behind the Manson plan for a Great White Fleet as a "bold proposal for peace," and had a strong followup story in its August 3 issue.

On the day the concurrent resolutions were initially introduced in both Houses

of Congress, all types of news media in America immediately showed great interest in the proposal. Radio and TV networks, news services, and independent newspapers made many inquiries and followed up with stories. Great American newspapers have endorsed the idea editorially. For example, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of July 23 in an editorial entitled "To Relieve Human Suffering," said in part:

It would be hard to do more good at smaller cost and we hope that Congress will look with favor on the proposal and that in turn it will be approved by President Eisenhower.

In an editorial entitled "Great White Fleet," the Christian Science Monitor of July 27 said in part:

As a dramatic, impressive, traveling advertisement of Americans' dominant desire to be helpful, not warlike, the idea has enormous possibilities. It certainly should be seriously explored and considered.

A much smaller newspaper, which I understand publishes twice weekly, the Franklin Times, of Louisburg, N.C., in an editorial on Tuesday, July 28, called Manson's idea the "boldest, most imaginative plan offered for world peace and good will we think since the Marshall plan. We highly endorse Commander Manson's plan and would like to see it put into operation with all possible speed."

The response of the American people to this proposal for a new Great White Fleet has been terrific and overwhelm-

ing, if the reaction received in my office by telegram, letters, petitions, postal cards, telephone call, and personal calls, is any indication. More than a thousand written communications, some of them signed by 20 or more persons, have already been received on this subject alone. One letter, received from Geneva, Ill., reads as follows:

A citywide poll was demanded and taken by the citizens of Geneva, Ill., for the promotion of the Great White Fleet. The results are as follows: Those in favor, 3,485; those against, 73; not voting, 2,345 (estimated).

The proposal of the Great White Fleet, if my mail is any criterion, touched a deep wellspring of American faith, vision, and desire to see evidence of the great American dream become more visible to the world. Of all the communications received, only a dozen were opposed to the plan at last count.

Several persons enclosed checks or cash with their letters as tangible evidence of their deep interest and strong desire to see the Great White Fleet go into action. Many, many more, including individuals, corporations, and associations, pledged financial support at the proper time. Some called for a "dollar crusade." At least one person wrote he would be willing to send \$100 a year for this purpose. Another person said he would pledge 5 percent of his monthly income and said:

With 12 to feed, it's all I can do—wish it was more.

Offers of help are being received from very strong and influential groups. Over the weekend, the initial sponsors of the resolutions in the House and in the Senate received a wire from George Killion, chairman of the Committee of American Steamship Lines, composed of major American flag steamship companies operating under contract with the Maritime Administration, offering to meet with sponsors of the project to discuss "ways and means of lending our ship-ping know-how to the advancement and operation of this inspired project. Our efforts would be directed to establishing experienced shipping organization on a nonprofit basis." We expect to meet with a committee soon to discuss this fine offer.

The Radio and Television Executive Society has strongly endorsed the Great White Fleet proposal. The American Board of Abdominal Surgery called the White Fleet "certainly a positive step," and offered to assist in any manner you desire to obtain the best qualified abdominal surgeons for the White Fleet, and also to provide space in the Journal of Abdominal Surgery to tell the story of the White Fleet.

The American Merchant Marine Library Association has offered its service in providing seagoing library units for the vessels of the Great White Fleet. Publishers, advertising agencies, civic organizations, and many other leaders in business and professional fields have endorsed the plan and offered help and support.

Offers to volunteer their own personal services in the Great White Fleet have been received from many persons in many professions. In addition to doctors and registered nurses, we have had letters offering personal volunteer services from dentists, medical photographers, chaplains, optometrists, licensed practical nurses, hospital dietitians, helicopter pilots, medical secretaries, teachers, physical therapists, and one licensed embalmer. Of great significance to me is the fact that many young people, in high school and in college, have written in connection with their desire to serve with the Great White Fleet, and they indicate they could let this plan be a significant part of their own planning for future education and training, and their own life's work.

Perhaps the strongest support has come from churches and church people across the Nation. Letters of strong support have come from Protestants and Catholics alike, and from people of the Jewish faith. One Buddhist group from a nearby State strongly endorses the proposal.

Because it is typical of the mail along this line which is being received, I should like to quote from a letter received from the pastor of a Congregational church in Iowa:

I am a parish pastor who wishes to commend you and thank you for supporting the idea of the New White Fleet. So long as the project continues to be a nonpartisan,

unselfish effort to help peoples of the world who are in need for any reason, I shall be able to speak and work for it. Let us not turn this into a political method but rather let the strength of America speak for itself in surplus given freely, medical and teaching abilities given kindly, and service to mankind as the single aim. A nation as blessed as we are can find a new value in life when it gives to others what it has so much of itself.

He goes on to say he has asked his parish to study the proposal—something many other ministers, Sunday school teachers, and church leaders have done.

The American people who have written to me from practically every State in the Union always provide provocative ideas and are a never-failing source of original thought and great inspiration. In addition to the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the Great White Fleet, there is a strong overtone of the very profound and very urgent desire of the American people to promote the cause of peace and to be helpful to victims of suffering and disaster throughout the world.

A number of letters are concerned that the project might be considered a propaganda scheme and urge that careful precautions be taken to prevent such an eventuality. For example, one man from Illinois wrote me in part:

One reservation: The suggestion that a seventh ship might be added to exhibit U.S. culture and industry might be fraught with danger. It could give rise to the suspicion that the real reason behind the fleet is not true altruism but a desire to create good will for American industry. This would be disastrous to the fleet idea. One suggestion: If a seventh ship were to be added why not make it international in scope and have exhibits of some of the best cultural and most helpful scientific advances from all over the world? I have in mind exhibits of drugs to heal diseases, works of UNESCO, peace-time uses of nuclear energy, etc. This could do much to bind mankind together.

Other letters have suggested that the United Nations, the World Health Organization, or the Red Cross should be brought into the picture. Still others would like to see the ships of the White Fleet named for great names in medicine, for the great nurses of history, or for great scientists.

Many who write stress the urgency for immediate creation of the Great White Fleet and point out that now that it has been publicized "there would be unfavorable repercussions if it is allowed to lapse." Another concern in this connection is the fear that there is "nothing to prevent Russia from taking the idea and beating us to the field." One Tennessean wrote in part:

With all due respect, please hurry before this turns out to be another Aswan Dam and the Little Ruskie, Mr. K., get in on the act by beating us to it.

Excerpts from some of the many other letters received provide some examples of true Americana. One such letter starts with the sentence:

My husband and I just read the Life magazine article on the Great White Fleet.

And the next concluding sentence reads:

Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead.

Another letter says:

The newly proposed Great White Fleet could be any color as far as I'm concerned. If this plan doesn't materialize, you'll not only disillusion the American people, but also those people who have long been waiting for just such a Great White Fleet.

The text of another letter follows:

I see no point in making my views known in terms of deathless prose. Here's my vote for the Great White Fleet—enthusiastically.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I should like to convey a message to one of our esteemed colleagues by inserting in the RECORD the text of a letter received from Point Lookout, Mo., which reads:

I am not one of your constituents but would sure like to say that I am one of the many down here in these Ozark Hills who would back your bill or resolution favoring the New White Fleet completely. You might pass this letter on to our good friend CHARLIE BROWN and tell him we would like to see him back it, too.

Mr. Speaker, I might add that Mr. Brown introduced his House Concurrent Resolution 320 calling for the creation of the Great White Fleet on July 21, the very day the initial resolutions were introduced.

Before going on to a discussion of the response from my own Second District of Oklahoma, I should like to read a few excerpts from a self-styled teenager, also from Missouri, who said she had just finished reading about the Great White Fleet. She wrote:

I am only 14 years old, but I am as concerned in our Nation's peace as anyone. The world needs more Commander Mansons. The only thing fighting accomplishes is killing people, while a fleet of mercy ships would create a "good" feeling between those nations that are not as fortunate as the United States. This is just my point of view, but maybe other people have the same idea. This is a teenager's opinion.

Mr. Speaker, the mail I have received from the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma has been overwhelmingly in support of this proposal. Only one letter has been received at last count from my district in opposition; and, of approximately 65 letters received from Oklahomans outside my congressional district, only one was opposed. The letters of support are similar to those received from all over the country, and include offers of financial support, the volunteering of professional services by physicians, television personnel, dentists, and teachers, and general strong endorsement of the Manson plan.

I am proud to say that the first written message I received on the Great White Fleet proposal came from my district. On July 21, the officers and members of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post No. 4877, in Muskogee, Okla., wired me through their commander, Clyde Neff, as follows:

The proposed resolution of sending mercy ships to the world's disaster areas is of a vital concern to the VFW Post 4977. This



proposal would help promote peace and good will throughout the world. As one nation and one people under God, we should aid our fellow man in time of need. Therefore, we fully endorse and support this proposal and trust that every effort will be put forth for its passage into law.

John Mahoney, of Radio Station KVIN, in Vinita, Okla., sent me "a short comment on the Great White Fleet proposal of fellow Oklahoman, Commander Frank Manson," and called it the "best constructive thinking, to encourage good will and further better American interest abroad since 'Willie and Joe'."

My old and cherished friend, Dr. J. R. Graves, of Westville, Okla., wrote me that he endorsed the Manson plan 100 percent, and added:

Now Ed, you may think I am displaying a false impression, but I believe I could get 500 signatures of endorsement and not cross the Barren Fork or the Illinois.

These are two Oklahoma rivers whose confluence is near Adair County where Dr. Graves resides.

Other persons writing letters of strong endorsement from my district include James Dunn, State service officer of the State Veterans Department in Muskogee; Dr. James H. Elliott, of Nowata; Mr. Robert E. Sattler, of Bartlesville, 1st Lt. Donald R. Adair, of Pryor; Mr. Jim Nevens, of Beggs; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Terry, of Henryetta; Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Fields, of Jay; Mr. G. N. Irish, of Muskogee; Mr. Marcel Lefebvre, of Okmulgee; Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Porter; Mr. Joe Kearney, of Henryetta; Mr. Charles L. Harris, of Muskogee; and Mr. Gentry Lee, of Bartlesville.

Mr. Speaker, the vast majority of the American people from whom I have heard in connection with the Great White Fleet proposal overwhelmingly endorse it, just as do the people from my congressional district and from my State. It is my understanding that there are 45 House concurrent resolutions already introduced calling for the establishment of this Great White Fleet, and that 34 Senators are now cosponsors of the Senate concurrent resolution in the other chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the earliest possible action by the Congress on these resolutions, and suggest that the President, with the authority already at his disposal, get things under way immediately so that the Russians do not, as so many Americans have pointed out they could, beat us by bringing this magnificent concept into actuality.

Mr. Speaker, as a final note and as an indication of the potential meaning to the world of this proposal, let me insert in the RECORD this one letter I have received from across our border to the north:

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA,

Tuesday, July 28, 1959.

DEAR MR. EDMONDSON: Being a young Canadian teacher I can offer you neither time nor money for the wonderful new white fleet which you are sponsoring.

The courage, ingenuity, and kindness of yourself and your fellow Americans will make this dream a reality. We are proud that the United States is our neighbor country.

In the coming season I shall explain your endeavor to my large class, and each child will offer prayers for its success.

May God bless you.

Sincerely,

ROSEMARY SAMSON.

### Dedication of Maj. Frank M. Parker Army Reserve Training Center, Chambersburg, Pa., August 1, 1959

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to participate in the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the Maj. Frank M. Parker Army Reserve Training Center, Chambersburg, Pa., Saturday, August 1, 1959, and to deliver the principal address.

The dedication ceremonies were attended by hundreds of citizens from Chambersburg and vicinity as well as the military Reserve units who will use the new center for training purposes. The program was interesting and revealed the great admiration and respect that the community had for Maj. Frank M. Parker who lost his life in Korea, as well as the "citizen soldiers" who comprise the Army Reserve units in Chambersburg.

My address follows:

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, 20TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE FRANK M. PARKER ARMY RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AUGUST 1, 1959

It is a pleasure to be here in Chambersburg, with my wife and son, taking part in a ceremony of such great significance, both local and national, as the dedication of a new Army Reserve Training Center.

I appreciate the invitation and I share wholeheartedly in your satisfaction that the Army has honored Chambersburg, both by selecting the city for this center, and by naming it for Maj. Frank M. Parker, Jr., whose life and death reflect such glory upon his native city.

The sturdy and dignified memorial, serving so practical a patriotic purpose, and a purpose so suited to the character and career of Major Parker, must be gratifying to all who knew and loved him, and most of all to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Parker, to his wife, Phyllis, to his son, Frank M. Parker III, and to his daughter, Phyllis Kim Parker.

It is good to think that the children of Major Parker, who gave his talents and his energy, his enthusiasm and talent for leadership, to the service of his country, will live here in his city, with—ever before their eyes—this substantial evidence of the honor in which their father's name is held by his grateful country.

On this occasion, I should like to salute the Reserve organizations that are presently assigned to this Reserve training center; namely:

1. The 439th Engineer Company (float bridge), Company A, Third Battle Group, 12th Infantry, 79th Division;

2. Company C, 279th Transportation Battalion (armored carrier) 79th Division;

3. The 920th Ordnance Detachment (technical intelligence);

4. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2375th Engineer Group (combat) (reinforcement training).

As some of you have undoubtedly heard me say before, I look upon the work of the military Reserves as an essential patriotic duty, a sacrifice of time and effort which good citizens gladly undertake in order to do their part toward keeping their country alert and strong.

The Frank M. Parker Army Reserve Training Center is one of thousands of similar installations throughout the country authorized by the Congress of the United States to provide our Reserve forces with the necessary training facilities.

This Reserve training center will enable the local Army Reserve to continue to maintain their proficiency in the complicated art of modern warfare in this day and age.

Speaking of our Reserve forces as a whole they have not always been in the favorable position of having available adequate training facilities that the Chambersburg units will now enjoy.

Frankly, prior to World War II and also for a period of 4 or 5 years after World War II, our Reserve forces were sadly neglected, however, at that time the Congress recognizing the deplorable state of our Reserve forces enacted into law the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950.

Under the provisions of this so-called basic law—which is the keystone upon which our Reserve facilities programs operate—Congress indicated it would underwrite the construction of permanent training facilities throughout the country so as to insure the maintenance of an adequate Reserve program.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 armories are constructed which are 100 percent federally owned and authority is also given to contribute to the individual States for the construction of new National Guard training facilities.

In the latter case, the Federal Government contributes 75 percent of the money required for the development of the Reserve training facilities in conformance with Federal requirements.

For a moment I would like to review the actual status of the Army Reserve training program which includes at the present time nearly 2,000 Reserve training centers scattered throughout the Nation and our Territorial possessions yet only 458 of these training centers are considered by Army commanders to be adequate for continued long-range use.

As a result in the case of the Army Reserve the Department of Defense with the permission of Congress has initiated a vigorous and accelerated program of construction designed to replace existing inadequate facilities.

Thus, during 1958 there were 112 new centers under construction and 80 additional centers were programmed for fiscal year 1959 and 1960 thereby resulting in a total of more than 465 newly constructed facilities for the Army Reserve by the end of fiscal year 1961.

In referring to the Army Reserve program I am not unmindful of the Reserve components of the other branches of our Armed Forces who are likewise benefiting from the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950.

These Reserves of the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and our National Guard play indispensable roles along with the Army Reserve in defense of this Nation in time of war.

The readiness of our Nation's military Reserves is a vital part of our national security and is best indicated by the recent assignment to the National Guard of concurrent

responsibility with Regular Army forces for the manning of Nike batteries located throughout the United States.

This sharing of military responsibility is indicative of not only the state of readiness of various Reserve components but likewise reveals the new mission of the Reserves in modern warfare.

The overall program which involves the National Guard Reserve calls for the deployment of 33 Nike battalions at 116 sites by June 30, 1962.

All 24 of the Nike batteries scheduled to go "on-site" this summer have key personnel currently training at the Army Air Defense Center at Fort Bliss, Tex. The remaining members are actually training at Nike sites under the supervision of the Active Army.

Final transfer of the responsibility of manning the Nike sites from the Regular Army to National Guard units will take place following 2 weeks of field training this summer of the National Guard personnel concerned.

My purpose in referring to the National Guard and its new role in manning Nike battery sites is to emphasize by example the constantly changing requirements of a military reserve in this missile age.

Continuing to use the National Guard Reserve as an example it may be of interest to state that these National Guard missile sites are operated in much of the same way as a volunteer fire department.

In other words, a nucleus of full-time technicians man the equipment around the clock, keeping it in constant readiness and capable of initiating effective fire on the enemy without additional help.

The remaining members of the Nike missile unit are citizen soldiers in their communities and keep up on their military skills by attending weekly drills with their units.

In the event of an emergency these members report immediately to their unit and augment the full-time technicians already manning the equipment thus providing adequate personnel to man and operate the missile unit.

This readiness of our Nation's military Reserves as exemplified by the National Guard Nike missile battery personnel is indicative of the degree of readiness that is to be found in the Reserves of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

In addition the changes in the mission of the National Guard reflect similar changes in military tactics and tables of organization applicable to all Reserve components.

What I am trying to say is simply this: Historically we have had both time and space advantages after the initiation of hostilities in which to expand our forces and provide for their support.

The advent of nuclear weapons in combination with swift means of delivery has denied us these time and space advantages in the event of a general nuclear war.

These changes in military tactics and tables of organization are not only affecting the mission of the Reserves but our military forces in general.

While some may disagree with my views I can see future wars being fought from continent to continent with guided missiles carrying nuclear warheads.

This means that the type of our present-day military machine will be obsolete in a few years unless we keep abreast from day to day with the development of nuclear weapons and the resulting revolution taking place from day to day in the technique of prosecuting war.

As we pass through this transitional period, Congress will be called upon to make momentous decisions affecting military manpower and equipment together with the roles and missions of our Armed Forces.

It has been said many times that without a strong economy the military might of our Armed Forces is imperiled.

Therefore, as we face decisions in the field of national defense, we must protect our economy by getting the most for our Armed Forces out of every dollar spent for national security.

As a member of the House Committee on the Armed Services, which has legislative jurisdiction over the reserves of our country, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the officers and men of Chambersburg's Army Reserve units and at the same time congratulate and thank the citizens of this area for the support they have always given our civilian soldiers, sailors, and airmen who, in the final analysis, are the bulwark of our Nation's defense.

In conclusion it is fitting that on the occasion of the dedication of this Army Reserve training center that we recognize it now and for posterity as a monument to the career and qualities of Maj. Frank M. Parker, a military Reserve who gained undying fame in rendering service to his country as a citizen and a soldier.

Maj. Frank M. Parker will long be remembered, with grateful affection and admiration, by the people of Korea whom he aided and defended, and by the people of America, to whom he stands as an example of stalwart patriotism, untiring energy, and industry, and friendly good neighborliness.

His memory is fittingly symbolized by the Bronze Star of valor; his outstanding service in Korea; symbolized by the sturdy bridge erected in his honor over the Imjin River; and by the loved and honored family that he has left behind him here in the Chambersburg area.

Major Parker will be remembered, too, from this day forward, as his spirit is enshrined in this building and in the organizations identified with it.

May his example be honored and followed by all who are privileged to know and to use the Frank M. Parker Army Reserve Center.

## The Federal Credit Union Bill

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOSEPH W. BARR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1959

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, when I came to this Congress about 6 months ago, I was assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee. Since last January our committee has been hard at work on many different bills that have dealt with the financial institutions of this country. It has been a real privilege for me to work on this legislation in committee and to defend it on the floor of the House. Our record so far has been excellent. We have passed bills concerning the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Inter-American Bank, the Federal Reserve System and technical bills designed to modernize the banking laws of the United States.

There has been one big trouble with all this hard work. I am sure that it has been constructive legislation and of real value to this Nation. But all these bills have been so technical and so complicated that it has been very difficult for

me to explain to the people of my congressional district just what I have been doing.

Last Friday we finally came to a bill which I defended on the floor of the House that everyone can understand. This was the credit union bill. In Marion County, Ind., there are 93 credit unions with a membership of over 60,000 people. These people have joined together in different industrial plants, offices, and agencies of government in a cooperative effort to meet their short term needs for money. While there are not too many people that I can talk to about the highly technical provisions of the Federal Reserve System, there are thousands and thousands of people who understand perfectly well just how a credit union works and what it means to them. It is for this reason that I was so pleased to be able to do my part on the committee and before the House of Representatives in defending this bill.

Basically this credit union bill is an attempt to modernize the law—to bring it up to date. This is just the same thing that we have been doing with the great financial institutions that make up the membership of the Federal Reserve System. Many of us feel that the United States is facing a drastic shortage of money and credit in the next 10 years. Our population is increasing at an explosive rate. In the next 10 years it is very probable that we will have 50 million more people in this country. It is going to take a lot of money and a lot of credit to make sure that these people have jobs, to see to it that they have houses, and that they have the opportunity to live a decent life. It is absolutely necessary that this Nation use its savings as wisely and efficiently as possible. This is the theory that we used in all our previous banking legislation, and this is the theory that we are using in the credit union bill.

Basically this is what the credit union bill does:

First of all, it permits a credit union to make a loan for 5 years instead of the 3-year limit that is now in force. Second, it permits a credit union to loan as much as \$1,000 instead of the present \$400 limit. Third, it makes it a Federal crime for anybody to rob a Federal credit union. The rest of the bill deals with technical parts of the law, but these three provisions are the things that will be of most interest to credit union members.

The short explanation above shows that in the credit union bill we are trying to bring existing law up to date. We are trying to use the savings of the members of these credit unions wisely and productively. I am certain that this is a good bill, and I think it is especially fitting that this legislation should come on the 50th anniversary of the credit union movement of the United States and the 25th anniversary of the Federal credit union legislation. My work toward the passage of this bill is my personal anniversary gift to the 60,000 members of credit unions back in Marion County, Ind.